Fiscal Estimate - 2015 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplemental			
LRB Number 15-2172/1	Introduction Number	AB-0309			
Description Limiting the number of annual revocations of ecrime	extended supervision and parole for viol	ations that are not a			
Fiscal Effect					
Appropriations Re		ets - May be possible hin agency's budget No ests			
Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive A. Decrease Costs 4. Decrease Costs	5. Types of Loca Government to Affected Towns ecrease Revenue ermissive Mandatory Mandatory Towns Counties School Districts				
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations					
GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS 20.505(4)(kp)					
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date			
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOA 8/21/2015

LRB Number	15-2172/1	Introduction Number	AB-0309	Estimate Type	Original		
Description Limiting the number of annual revocations of extended supervision and parole for violations that are not a crime							

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, a person may be released from confinement in prison to the community on parole or under extended supervision. A person who is released to the community must comply with certain conditions relating to his or her behavior while in the community (conditions of parole or extended supervision). If a person who is released violates a condition of parole or extended supervision, the person's release may be revoked and the person must return to prison for a period of time, depending on the nature of the violation. In this instance, unless waived by the person, a final administrative hearing must be held before a hearing examiner from the Division of Hearings and Appeals (Department of Administration), who enters an order either revoking or not revoking parole/extended supervision (section 304.06(3), Wis. Stats.).

Under this bill, no more than 3,000 revocations and returns to prison may be ordered annually for violations of conditions of parole or extended supervision that are not crimes. The Division of Hearings and Appeals estimates that it currently conducts approximately 3,000 such hearings annually, with approximately 90% of these hearings resulting in a revocation. Therefore, under this bill, the number of revocations could increase from present levels.

It is reasonable to project that under current law, the Department of Corrections seeks revocations in all cases for which it believes such action is appropriate. Therefore, it can reasonably be assumed that under present conditions, this legislation will not result in an increase in the number of hearings conducted by the Division of Hearings and Appeals (DHA). The number of revocation hearings referred to DHA annually cannot be estimated, as this figure is dependent on actions by persons on parole or under extended supervision and whether individuals subject to revocation decline a hearing. Similarly, the impact of a cap on the number of revocations sought by the Department of Corrections for violations that are not crimes cannot be estimated. Given the current level of revocations for these types of violation, while the impact of this legislation may not have a significant fiscal impact on the Division of Hearings and Appeals, the fiscal effect cannot be estimated (indeterminate).

Long-Range Fiscal Implications